

#### The Rise in Printing Paper.

We have been furnishing our subscribers th Gazette, for the last five years, for \$1.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or \$2.00 if paid within the year, adding 50 cents if payment was delayed so long as to make it necessary for us to pay interest on the expense of publishing the paper. All this while the paper on which we printed cost us \$7.00 per bundle, or \$3.50 per ream. But a change has come over the spirit of the paper manufacturer's dreams. He now demands of us \$14.00 per bundle, or \$7.00 per ream, just twice as much as heretofore! Now, lear reader, with this prospect before us, how are we to "keep the wolf from the door?" How are we to continue to print your paper and how will you be able to pay us a price which would give us the same nett income as formerly? There is no way in which this can be accomplished, for, if we were to double our rates, (as our expenses are doubled) then you could not well afford to continue your subscription. But we are willing to suffer two-thirds of the additional expense, if you will bear the remaining third. And to do this, we need but bring back the Gazette to the rate at which it was published before it came into our hands, \$2.00 per annum, if paid within the year. We shall lose money even at this rate, and for less it would be impossible to publish the paper at all. We think this a very liberal price, under the circumstances; indeed, much more so than \$1.50, when printing paper was cheap; and shall look with ence for the continued support of our patrons. We are determined to publishthe Gazette until the last greenback vanishes from our pocketa; so, friends, you might as well stand by us

The following is a schedule of our rates until further notice :

SUBSCRIPTION FOR GAZETTE.

22 00 per annum, if paid within the year.

32 50 " " if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS. All transient advertisements \$1.25 per square, for first 3 insertions, and 25 cents per square ors' notices \$1 50, when under 10 lines, and \$2.00 when above 10 lines and not exceed-

ng 2 squares.
Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50,

when published 6 weeks.

Estray notices, when but one head is advertised, \$1.25, and 25 cents for every additional head.

Sheriff's Sales \$1.25 per tract.

These prices will be strictly adhered to, until a decrease in the price of printing paper jus-tifies a return to the old rates.

# Another Abolition Plot.

The result of the recent elections indicates that the lower house of the next Congress will be Democratic by a good "working majority." But the Abolitionists are not without some hope of being yet able to render nugatory the expression of popular sentiment at the polls. We observe that they intend to contest the scat of Mr. Lazear, from the Greene district, on the ground that the military vote was not counted. It is also announced, by Forney, that Florida (a state almost wholly under the control of the Southern Confideracy) will send a full Abolition delegation to seak admission to seats in Congress. And now, to cap the climax of their dark plot to stifle the voice of the free people of the North in Congress, the Pontifex Maximus of Abolitionism, the great father Abraham, at Washington, issues instructions to his military satraps in Tennessee to hold an election for members of Congress, hoping that the Secessionists will aid the Abolitionists (their co-conspirators in the destruction of the Union) by permitting and conniving at the election of some unprincipled scoundrels, who for the sake of office and emolument, will be ready to do any thing to add fury to the folly of secession, even if it be to assist in carrying through Congress the emancipation scheme of our astute and sapient President. The text of Ahraham's letter is

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, October 21, 1862. Major General Grant, Governor Johnson and all having Military, Naval and Civil authority un-der the United States within the State of Ten-

The bearer of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennessee, goes to that State, seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms under the constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers and a United States Senator Colonia. United States Senator friendly to their object. I shall be glad for you and each of you to aid him and all others acting for the object as much as possible. In all available ways give the people a chance to express their wishes at these elections. s chance to express their wishes at these elections. Follow law and forms of law as far as
convenient; but at all events get the expression of
the largest number of people possible. All see
how much will connect with and effect the proclamation of September 22d. Of course, the
man elected should be gentlemen of character,
willing to swear support to the Constitution as
of the and known to be above reasonable sus-

picion of duplicity. Yours, very respectfully, Time was when the people chose their repre-

sentatives in Congress, without dictation from any person or authority on earth, saving the rules and regulations contained in their own state constitutions and laws. But President Lincoln imagines himself an autocrat, and hence, that Constitutions and laws are inferior to his dictum, and that the people must obey him and not be the people. He tells his shoulder strapped minions in Tennessee "to follow law and forms of law as far as convenient;" leaving then to understand that when the law is not "convenient," they can hold the election just as they please. This would be an excellent arrangement for those peculiar admirers of free elections, the Baltimore Plug Uglies, but hardly comes up to the idea of the privilege to exercise the elective franchise, generally entertained by decent white men. He also tells his vicegerents what kind of men should be elected. They must be men of "character." If they are in the habit of profane swearing (especially at the doings of the Administration) or if they tell vulgar anecdotes (of which the President has the rightful monopoly ) or if they do not believe in the gospel of John Brown, the people must not be allowed to vote for them .-(Glorious free America! Thy people can still take part in elections !)-And, then, the persons elected must be "willing to swear to support the Constitution as of old !" just as if any scoundrel who dared refuse to take the oath to support the Constitution, would be admitted to a seat in Congress! But the President, doubtless, meant by swearing "to support the Constitution, as of old," what he and his Abolition compeers have been doing from the beginning, viz: swearing to support the Constitution, with a m ental res ervation that when it is not "convenient" to support it, to break it. But let not Abraham vex himself. Let not his bosom be agitated, lest those tender lambs, the office- holders, who rest therein so suugly, be disturbed in their serene repose. The Democracy will take care of the next Congress, and will see that no man who tells worse anecdotes than the President, or has greater distaste than he for the oath to support the Constitution, shall be honored with a soat in the halls of the Nation.

Notice to Western Subscribers.

We have a number of subscribers scattered over the Western States, who have received the Gazette ever since it came into our hands but who have never paid us a cent. We give notice that the names of such subscribers will be stricken from our list on the first of January, next, and published, if they do not pay at least a part of their indebtedness by that time.

By some singular entanglement in the nails, a letter written some weeks ago, for pubau ueath or Joseph Kellerman and his wife and two little children, by being consumed in a prairie fire, did not reach us until the present week. The particulars of this dreadful death. have already been given to the public, but we will recapitulate some of them. Mr. Kellerman emigrated to Anderson county, Kansas, from this county, some four years ago. About the last of October, he started with his family for a point some 50 miles west of Anderson and when a short distance on the way, he and his wife and two little boys were surrounded by one of those fierce and rapidly moving columns of fire which often sweep over the western prairies, and were consumed, nothing but a few relies of their charred bodies being left by the flames. Three of the children, who were driving the cattle, succeeded in escaping

A deserter, named Winters, shot at and ounded a soldier named Schofield who was trying to arrest him, a few days ago. The affray took

John Major, Esq., of Hopewell, has been named by Gov. Curtin for Provost Marshal of

The friends of C. W. Page are requested o call for a letter remaining at the Post Office in this place, mailed at Chambersburg.

Large numbers of the political prisoner nearcerated in Forts Warren and Lafayette, were liberated by order of the Secretary of War, on Thanksgiving day. This no doubt is one of the favorable consequences of the late elections.

Another wood regiment, composed of 38 teams, paraded our streets on Tuesday last, and deposited their loads in the wood yard of Rev. H. Heckerman.

SHOPPING BY STEAM.—Stewart, the dry goods SHOPTING BY STEAM.—Stewart, the dry goods prince of New York, has made shopping easy in his new store. By an engine of fourteenhorse power he hoists a lady from one floor to the other, or through the whole series of floors, with perfect safety. The journey is made in a snug little chamber, with windows.

TUMBLING DOWN AGAIN .- Petroleum oil, which rose so rapidly from twenty-five cents a gallon to a dollar ten, has taken the back track again, and is down, reported, to sixty cents. The rise was merely speculative, and somebody will make or lose a fortune by the sudden fluctuation .- Phil. Ledger.

The Diplomatic Correspondence on Medi- ish will ever forget the noble and emphatic ation---France's Overtures to England

and Russia—Reply of Earl Russell.

The following is the despatch of the French
Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to the embassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg:

Paris, October 30. Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hos tilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts ce-tainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which from the very first assumed var proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the cu-minating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solitude of the emperor, even had we ourselves not suffe

ed by the counterblow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relation which extensive intercourse has multiplied be-tween the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis, which has dried up one of the most fruiful sources of public wealth, and which become for the great centres of labor, a cause of mo sad trials

As you are aware, when the conflict co menced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with the ma-atime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable man-ner with which we adhered to that line of corduct. The sentiments dictated to us included dergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing on ter. That neutrality, instead of imposing on the character is the might resemble the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference ought rather to make them of service to the two parties, by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed fore was set on foot by the belligerents, which since then has almost continually been kept up. Af-ter so much bloodshed, they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position—nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last newsreceived in Europe. The two armics, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope, with-in a brief delay, for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion

of a peace.
All these circumstances, taken together, poir to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strateg ical objection can be made. The favordisposition towards peace, which are be ginning to manifest themselves in the North, as well as in the South, might, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of trace. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has preented itself of offering to the belligerant support of the good offices of the maratime Powers; and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionly cease on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, sir, would no

imply, on our part, and judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined up-

on by the two parties.

We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which hitherto have opposed rec or difficulties which hitherto have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties.—
Would not, moreover, an agreemenn between
the three courts respond sufficiently to their in
tentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiability? Acting in correct, they would combine the conditions bes

The Government of the Emperor, by the con the struggle overrule the wisdom of their coun-, this attempt would not be less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render al di-rect attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals at the same time it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make oring to put an end to a struggle which cause so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of con-ciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the mo-ment when the return of peace might become

I request you, sir, in the name of his Majes ty, to submit these considerations to Lord Rus-sell or to Prince Gortchakoff, begging him to state the views of the Government of her Britanic Majesty or the Court of Russia.

[Signed] DROUYN DEL'HUYS.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY. The following despatch was addressed by Earl Russel to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's ambassador at Paris:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13. My Lord: The Count de Flahault came to the Foreign Office by appointment on Monday, 10th inst., and read to me a despatch from M. Drouyn de L'Huys relating to the civil war in in North America. [Earl Russell here goes on a recent in the civil war in the company of the civil war in the civ

in North America. [Earl Russell here goes on to recapitulate the contents of the French despatch, and then says:]

Such is in substance the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's Government.—Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with French ways the great desired and in the serious area.

manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent. Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the prog-ress of war by friendly measures, the benevo-lent views and humane intentions of the Em-peror. They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the en-deavors of England and France to obtain the end proposed. But is the end proposed attain-able at the present moment by the course sug-gested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been and carefully ex-amined by her Majesty's Government. After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's Governmene are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington present time would prevent any speedy l of the offer. Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope t may be found to have undergone, or may un dergo hereafter, any change, the three courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater offer their friendly counsel with a greater pros-pect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties,
Her Majesty's Government will communicate

to that of France any intelligence they may re-ceive from Washington or Richmond, bearing n this important subject. Your Excellency may read this despatch to

M. Drouyn de L'Huys, and give him a copy of ground. [Signed]

### Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862. -The Senate met at noon. Vice President Hamlin being absent, the Senate was called to order by the President pro tempore,

enator Foote.

All the Senators were present, except the following:—Messrs. Bayard, Doolittle, Hal Kennedy, Pearce, Wilmot, and Wilson, Mo. The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr Sunderland:

Almighty Everlasting God, who art in Hea ven, while we Thy creatures are upon earth, We come to thee, in our prayers, to be directed aright this day, before thee. We thank thee that thy servants are met again in the Capitol, undisturbed. We thank thee that thou hast graciously preserved them during the period of their separation, and hast brought them togeth-er in the High Conclave of the nation to deliberate upon the affers of a people greatly afflic-ted, but as yet not wholly destroyed, and while we remember with the deepest reverence and humiliation that it has not pleased Thee to fulby answer all our former supplications from this place, we yet implore Thy blessing upon this Congress now convened to aller napor may they stand in more than Jewish reverence, and

to give to them all wisdom and gravity, and prosperity and influence with the people. House.-The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain, in course of which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of liberty for the slave and for our emancipation from a system which he said has involved us in so much sin, sorrow and shame, and for a renewed Union with great

speech and all unworthy motives and desires;

Remove far away from this body and the

er power, insuring the enjoyment of every bles sing and the prosperity of the nation. The roll of the House was called by States and a quorum answered to their names. A message was received from the Senate that a quorum of that body has assembled and

was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, Ill, a similar message was sent to the Senate, and at his instance a committee was ordered to be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that they are ready to receive any commu-

nication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to the House at an early day by what authority of the Constitution or law, if any, the Postmaster General unlertakes to decide what newspapers may and what shall not be transmitted through the mails of the United

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following: Whereas, many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence, and imprison-ed in the military prisons and camps of the U-ten States, without any further charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them, and Whereas, Such arrests have been made in

tates where there was no insurrection or rebellion, or pretence thereto; and reas, It is the sacred right of every citi-

zen that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and, when arrested, shall have a speedy and public trial by an im-

partial jury;
Therefore, Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practises as unwarranted by the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States, and is a usurpation of power never given up by the peo ple to their rulers, and do hereby demand tha all such arrests shall therefore cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the pro-visions of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Colfax of Indiana, the pre amble and resolution was tabled—yeas 80, nays

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, offered a resoluerminent of the Emperor of the French, and I meed hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's Government.—
Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America.—
Neither her Majesty, the Queen, nor the Britsons arrested in Illinois and confined in prisons

outside the limits of the said State, what the

outside the limits of the said State, what the charges are against them, and by whom made, and by whose authority the arrests were made.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illineis, moved to table the bill. Adopted: Yeas 74; nays 40.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, N. Y., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the cheapest, most expeditious and reliable mode of pla ting a vessel of war on Lake Ontario when the exigency may arise, and of establishing interommunication from other waters to the Lakes, and that the Committee report which of the various plans suggested may be most reliably a-dopted, together with the time and cost of the

Other comparatively unimportant busine was transacted, when a recess was taken for fifteen minutes, in order to await the reception of the President's Message.

### THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A Victory at Cone Hill.

The Rebel Gen. Marmaduke Defeated.

### RETREAT TO VAN BUREN. Our Troops Camp on the Battle Field

Washington, December 1 .- The following as been received at the headquarters of the Sr. Louis, Nov. 29, 1862.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 29, 1862.
To Major Gen. H. W. Hulleck, General-in-Chief:
Gen. Blunt, with his division, made a forced march, and attacked the enemy yesterday morning, at Cone Hill. The battle lasted several hours. The enemy, under Gen. Marmaduke, began to fall back about 1 o'clock, but retreated

fighting until sundown.

The victory was complete. Our loss is not great, and the enemy's loss is much greater than ours. Our forces camped on the battle

The enemy retired to Van Buren. S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

# A Raid in Frederick County.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Nov. 27.
From gentlemen of undoubted veracity I learn that a detachment of White's guerillas, on Tuesday night last, visited the town of Urbana, in the lower part of Frederick county, and seized the postmaster there (Mr. Thomas Smith) and his clerk, (Frank Harris, Jr., ) with the intention of conveying them, as prisoners, to. Virginia. Mr. Smith succeeded in making his escape, but young Harris, in attempting to follow him, received a shot which took effect in the region of the heart, and it is hought that he can live but a few days.

Thanksgiving day is being generally observed in this lecality; all business is suspended there are services in most of the churches is suspended, and

### The Recent Raid at Poolesville.

A Rockville correspondent sends us the fol-lowing additional particulars of the recent Confederate raid across the Potomac to Pooles-

ROCKVILLE, MD, Nov. 26, 1862.

Confederate cavalry, one hundred strong, led yesterday morning, and, after destroying a small quantity of government stores left there by Gen. Stoneman, and about six hundred muskets bein more than Roman virtue before Thy people. bers of manners, all profanity and volubility of longing to the regiment of Philadelphia Zou aves D'Afrique, retired to the Virginia side, ta king with them the telegraph operator, Mr. Cherry, and all the instruments and fixtures that were left in his charge. They also took prisoners and paroled six or eight Federal sol diers who remained, after the advance of the army, to guard the stores, the greater part of which, fortunately, were conveyed to Fred-erick city the evening before the raid.

The Delay in the Advance of the Army. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y fested here to cast upon Gen. Meigs the re consibility for the failure of the Army of the Potomac to make an advance. It is now sta-ted that when Gens. Halleck and Meigs visited Gen. Burnside, it was pomised that certain necessary articles should be at Falmouth on the arrival of the army, and that the want of these prevented the crossing of the river before the reinforcement of the enemy. It is further stated, on good authority, that notwithstanding an abundance of supplies at Aquia Creek, the the army is actually in want of transportation for its conveyance. For some reasons, many divisions are again destitute of shoes and cloth ing.

#### Stuck in the Mud, and no Money. The following is an extract from a letter from

n officer of the infantry, now in Virginia: "In camp, somewhere \_\_\_\_, in mud up to— We are stuck in the mud, and can't move

hungry, no money—and can't get cradit. end me \$16 as soon as possible, to relieve, yours, &c."
[This officer has not been paid in seven

months—and has to borrow money from home to live. Why is this? Why are Secretaries, or even Presidents, paid—when soldiers thus suffer in the field?

Mud, too, we see, exists, even though Gen. McClellan is removed.—Express.]

ILLINOIS—OFFICIAL—The following is very nearly the official vote of Illinois at the late eelection. We take the office of State Treasurer as a specimen: 

Democratic majority...........18,548 Lincoln's majority two years ago was 11,000 Democratic gain, 30,000. THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK

full official vote of the State of New-York for Governor, stands as follows: 

The New Haven (Conn.) Election. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28—The Democrats have carried the election held in this city to-day, by five hundred majority.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was pro with a cane by the ladies of Cincinnatti last Tuesday.

Abstract of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 - The President's Message has just been presented to Congress.

It favors African colonization. The opinion among the blacks regarding this project, it says,

Our foreign relations remain undisturbed.

Our foreign relations remain undisturbed.

The President knows of no mode which promises such certain results as the organization of Banking Associations, under a General Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions.

The President encloses his emancipation proclamation of September, and says there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a partial andary upon which to divide,

He recommends the adoption of an amoud-ment to the Constitution, proposing that every State in which slavery exists shall abolish the same therein before the 1st of January, 1900, and the owners to be compensated by

All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual free All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual treedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free, but all owners of such who have not been disloyal, shall be compensated for them.

Congress may appropriate money for the colonization of free colored persons with thele own consent at any place or places without the United States.

The President treats the measure at some length, maintaining that without slavery the re-bellion could never have existed, and without slavery it could not continue.

Reflect Deeply .- Judge Wisely.

War, Pestilence and Famine are looked up on as the most dire calamities to which human ity is subject; yet there is a silent agent at work among us, slaying by night and by day, whose victims are scarcely less numerous. The scourge to which we refer is the mat-treatment of disease. That thousands of human beings ann themselves to death, or are drugged to death by others, is a fact that no one will have the temerity to deny. The question is cannot this e-vil be obviated? Are there not remedies in ex-istence, competent to the cure of nearly all the internal and superficial maladies to which our odies are liable? Dr. HOLLOWAY, certainly one of the foremost physicians of our age, claims to have originated two preparations, a Pill and an Ointment, which strike directly at the germs of disease in the blood and other animal fluids, and obliterate them. How shall we test the truth of this claim? If we call for evidence, we find that the witnesses in favor of the rem-edies are "a multitude that no man can num-They are of all countries and races -The Chinese, the Malays, the South American Indians, the red men of our own territories. join with the civilized world in according to these join with the warm of the medicines most extraordinary curative pro per-ties. We see not how such testimony can be considered other than conclusive, on any logical principle. The immense consumption of the Pills and Ointment in all parts of the worldcannot be questioned. Wherever any products of civilization are sold, they are sold; and wherever they have been introduced, they have become a staple. These are truthe; we leave the reader to make his own comme

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to AYS PULLS & OINTMENT. For Wounds, ores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are perfect safeguard. Full directions how to se them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

### -MARRIED-

KELLER-GORDEN. - In Schellsburg, on the 30th alt., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Chaun-by Keller, to Miss Emma, daughter of Jeremi-ah Gorden, all of Napier township, Bedford

GRIFFITH-LING .- At the residence of the Bride's father in Bedford township, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. Leander Griffith, and Miss Mary Jane Ling.

HUNT—VORE.—On Tucsday, the 2nd ult.,
by the Rev. Robert F. Sample, Mr. William
Hinnt, of Cumberland Valley tp, to Miss Cath-

arine Vore, Napier township.
HARDINGER-McELFRESH.-On the

11th October, by Rev. D. Castleman, Mr. Hi-ram Hardinger to Miss Hester Ann McElfresh.

# -DIED-

HOYMAN.—In Londonderry township, on Monday, Nov. 27th, Charles Hoyman, aged 49 years, 1 month and 11 days. Deceased suffered under a protracted illness.

but bore his sufferings with patience and died resigned to the will of God. He was a good citizen, a kind husband and affectionate father-BLACKBURN.-At Camp Relay, on the 19th ult., Levi Blackburn, a member of Diele erhoof's company, aged 27 years, 10 months

carson, daughter of Nathan and Caroline Carson, of Napier township, in the 11th year of

ZIMMERS .- On the 16th inst., Mr. Jacob K. Zimmers, aged 39 years, 7months and 14 In the death of Mr. Zimmers the community

has lost a most valuable citizen—the church to which he belonged (the Lutheran)a regular and consistent member—his children a kind and indulgent father—his wife a devoted and affectionate husband—we believe he died as he lived a christian. His friends need not mourn therefore as those who have no hears fore as those who have no hope.

HOFFMAN.-On the 9th ult., near the Forks

of the road, of consumption, W. D. Hoffman, aged 25 years, 2 months and 19 days.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate p-yment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY EAUFFMAN,
December 5, 2802.—0t\* Executor.

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JAMES MATTINGLY,
December 5, 1862,—6t. Executor.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniate township, about the first of Novemberlast, 13 head of sheep, (ture black ones) both ear of, and a hole in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

December 5, 1502.